

## A WAR OF WORDS.

SENATORS HILL AND MARTIN SKIN  
SENATOR CHANDLER.

The Debate Was Brought on by a Motion  
of Chandler's to Declare Martin's Seat  
Vacant as the Kansas Legislature Was  
Illegal.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—When the night session opened at 8 p. m. last night there were not many Senators present, but the galleries were crowded with spectators. The reading of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was continued, and in 45 minutes the bill was completed, so far as committee amendments were concerned. At 9:10 p. m. Mr. Chandler interrupted the consideration of the bill and called up the resolution heretofore offered by him, declaring that there was no lawful election of the Legislature of Kansas of a United States Senator when Senator Martin was declared to be elected.

He began by stating that if the seats of Senator Martin of Kansas, and Senator Roach of North Dakota, were to be vacated, the Legislature of those two States, now in session, would elect Republicans, and the Democrats in the Senate, even if they retained the votes of Senators Kyle of South Dakota, and Allen of Nebraska, Populists, would lose control of the Senate and their would be a majority of 2 against them. It had been always his judgment that those two seats should be vacated and his resolution would certainly be adopted if the Senate would properly act upon indisputable facts. There had been only three Democrats, he said, in the Kansas Legislature, but the Republican and Populist had been hoodwinked into electing Mr. Martin, who as soon as he came to Washington made the closest connection with the Democratic leaders.

After his admission to the Senate he had renounced all pretensions of Populist affiliations and had possessed himself of all the National patronage given to Kansas and had become one of the most unscrupulous and relentless Democrats in the Senate.

From Kansas, Mr. Chandler passed to North Dakota, claiming that Mr. Roach had been elected by interference and manipulation of the basest sort.

Chandler charged Mr. Gorman with having thwarted investigation into Mr. Roache's case and read voluminous extracts from the Congressional Record to prove it. "And now," he said in his bitterest tones, "the cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Washington represents the State of North Dakota in the appropriate garb of a Democratic Senator."

When Mr. Chandler took his seat, Mr. Hill rose and said, in serious tones: "I will now speak on the appropriation bill." (Laughter.) And he proceeded to make a scorching attack upon Chandler, whom he accused of having taken advantage of the courtesy privilege afforded to him to assail one of his brother Senators. Hill did not believe that the Senator had helped an honest cause by the spectacle he had made of himself. "But," said Mr. Hill, with great earnestness and passion, "I could forgive him what he said about the Senator from New York (Mr. Murphy) and for what he said about the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Martin), but I cannot forgive him for the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack which he made on the Senator from North Dakota, (Mr. Roache.) (Applause.) The Senator said he had no pleasure in attacking Mr. Roache, but I do not believe that a single Senator who heard him say that, believed a single word of it. A hyena that was seeking to tear a woman limb from limb might just as well turn round and say that it took pleasure in the attack, and I would believe the hyena just as quickly as I would believe the Senator from New Hampshire. (Laughter.)

"Have you forgotten what took place in 1876? Have you forgotten what party it was that cheated Samuel J. Tilden out of the Presidency to which he was elected by a popular majority. Do you recollect the conduct of our friend, Chandler, when he went to Florida to steal that State from the Democracy? (Some applause in the gallery.) He is the last man in the world to make charges against the Democratic party. I hate a hypocrite beyond all other men. I do not like the man who stands up and says 'I am holier than thou.' The Senator from New Hampshire need not deceive himself. His party has not come here to save the Democratic party. The party of the people, the party of the Constitution, the party which believes in equal rights and equal privileges, in honest elections and in fair play. That party, though now temporarily in the minority, will certainly rise again, and probably much quicker than the Senator from New Hampshire imagines." (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Martin (Dem.) of Kansas, rose to reply to Mr. Chandler, but was advised by Mr. Cockrell to pay no attention to Mr. Chandler's "paper pellets." He declined, however, to act on that advice and proceeded to speak in the bitterest tone and harshest words of Mr. Chandler. If the stories which he had heard of that Senator were true or half-true, instead of representing the magnanimous commonwealth of New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States, he should be in the penitentiary.

Mr. Martin also spoke of the political contest in 1876 and of Mr. Chandler's connection with what he called the attempt to steal and plunder the vote of every doubtful State in the Union.

"New Hampshire," Mr. Martin continued, "used to be represented in the Senate by men of splendid intellect, but the eagle has been driven from its nest and a buzzard had taken the eagle's place and vomited forth its filth on every occasion."

Mr. Martin was not permitted to continue. He was called to order; and for some time there was much confusion and disorder; but finally Mr. Martin withdrew his objectionable words "out of respect to the Senate"—but he still retained his own opinion respecting the subject. (Laughter.) It was nearly midnight when this sort of controversy came to an end and the pending bill was open to amendment.

Most of the amendments that were offered were objectionable to Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill; but for the sake of getting on with the business he allowed them to be adopted—with the intention, evidently, of having them defeated in conference.

Finally the bill was passed, and the Senate at half an hour after midnight adjourned till Friday at 11 a. m.

## PROGRESS OF PACIFICATION.

What the State House Officials Say About  
Irby's Letter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—The simultaneous publication of the address to the Conservatives and the astonishing interview of Senator Irby were the talk of the town lately. The address was perfectly intelligible, but the interview was something more than could be generally understood. Some placed one construction on the matter and others had an entirely different view of the letter. As to the effect of the break by Senator Irby there is a very great diversity of opinion, but as most it is regarded that Senator Irby can only accomplish a very limited amount of mischief, if any at all. It is now the general impression that this last interview is the straw that will break the camel's back in the political truce between Irby, Tillman and Evans. After this the copartnership will have to be more limited, as the universal impression is that Governor Evans and Senator Tillman will stand by their compact, Irby to the contrary notwithstanding, and that they will do everything they legitimately can to carry out the agreement that had been voluntarily made and which had been unanimously approved by the conference of Conservatives that met here Monday night.

Talking about the matter one morning a State House official said: "The agreement is so manifestly fair and honest and the purposes are so good that the people will endorse it no matter what certain of the 'bosses' might want done. The time has come when the hot heads and the fighters of both sides will be pushed aside and the conservative men of both factions will unite in carrying out the agreement that has been made and accepted in the best interests of the entire people, and the voters are not going to sacrifice themselves to bolster up any 'bosses' in their personal disputes. The people will, after all that has been said and done, realize that any fight over this matter will be for purely selfish purposes."

About a year ago Senator Irby wrote a letter charging this correspondent with manufacturing sentiment against him and all such things. It was then as it is a fact, which he or any one else can find out, that there are precious few of those around Columbia, who are in politics, who have any sympathy with him in his effort to spoil the agreement which has been going along so very nicely and which the reports from all parts of the State indicate is meeting with such general favor.

Said one of them: "The interview can do no material harm. About the only thing will be that Senator Tillman and the others will have to show their hands and convince the people that they are on the right line, as I know they can do."

Another said that he was not surprised at the attack Senator Irby had made; that there was nothing else he had to do, and that it was his very existence to keep up the fighting. To the right would mean the political annihilation of Senator Irby. And so it went. Every one around Columbia is very much interested in the agreement that has been made and expect it to be carried out to the fullest extent. There is, of course, some reason to count the influence of Senator Irby in Laurens and Spartanburg, through the Piedmont Headlight, but outside of that it is not feared that there will be much trouble in Senator Tillman and Governor Evans influencing their faction, and as for the Conservatives they are generally expected to fall into line after the address has shown the position of the conference.

The only intimation of trouble to the consummation of the programme for an equal division of the delegates comes from the Piedmont section, and it will be a very difficult task for any leader to involve to people in another fight, when it can be so easily and sensibly avoided. It is the general opinion among those who talk on the matter. There is one thing brought out by the interview and the consequent talk, it is that collateral with the Constitutional Convention contest, if one be made, will be the preliminary skirmish among those who are after Senator Irby's seat in the Senate, and perhaps that is what Mr. Irby is afraid of more than anything else.

## Philosophic Prince Kung.

LONGTON, Feb. 27.—A Central News dispatch from Peking says that an interview was obtained with Prince Kung at the close of the meeting of the privy council in that city, his fellow councillors remaining and acquiescing in what the Prince said. Prince Kung remarked that Japan had seized Corea and made the Korean troubles a pretext for war. The dispute, however, could easily have been settled peacefully. He admitted that China had faults; that the war had been managed unwisely and that some of her officers were unfit and incompetent. For these disadvantages China must suffer. He expressed himself as ignorant of what Japan wanted or why she was fighting. Upon being told that Japan probably wanted possession of the territory she had conquered, together with 400,000,000 taels indemnity, Prince Kung said he questioned very seriously whether it would be possible for her to make such a claim, adding: "China stands upon principle and Japan upon power. China knows that she is weak from a military point of view and has, therefore, concluded that her only option is to sue for peace and she has sent envoys for that purpose to consult with representatives of Japan and to agree to pay indemnity. China's purpose is sincere. If Japan will meet her in a friendly spirit the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant China will continue to fight. Replying to the suggestion that China must expect continued defeats, Prince Kung put these queries: "Can Japan overrun all our provinces?" "Will Heaven permit it?" "Will the other nations acquiesce in it?" "If China is wrong, he concluded, "she is willing to suffer."

The foregoing utterances of Prince Kung undoubtedly express the general sentiment of the council. It was the Dowager Empress and Prince Kung who nominated Li Hung Chang as peace envoy, the other members of the council agreeing to the appointment.

ONE of Frederic Douglass' best traits was his affection for his master and his family, the Lybods, of Talbot county, Md., on whose estate he passed his boyhood in slavery. Some years ago, while he was holding public office in Washington, he visited the scenes of his childhood and roamed over the familiar ground with his master's sons, exhibiting all the while an enthusiasm and affection that were touching.

## THE COMPROMISE PLAN.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CONSERVATIVE  
VOTERS OF THE STATE.

Issued by a Committee of Distinguished  
Conservatives—An Able and Patriotic  
Document—They Want Peace Among the  
White People.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26.—The Conservative pacification committee met in this city last night in room 10 at Wright's Hotel and after a discussion continuing till after midnight, prepared an address to the people of the State. Among those present were: Col. L. W. Youmans, Senator Barnwell, Major J. C. Hemphill, Richard I. Manning, Col. George Johnston, H. Haynsworth, Altamont Motes, Samuel Dibble, Butler Hagood, W. L. Roddey, T. M. Rayson, J. P. McNeill, Leroy Springs, Henry T. Thompson, W. C. McGowan and others. The following is the address:

To the Conservative Democracy of  
South Carolina:

The commercial, industrial and political welfare of South Carolina should constrain the people of the State to work together. They speak the same tongue, they cherish the same traditions, they are governed by the same laws and institutions, they owe allegiance to the same State.

During the last four years we have been sorely divided on public questions. We do not deem it necessary or proper to attempt any review of the causes which have resulted in the division of our people into hostile factions. This is not the time nor the occasion for recrimination or recrimination. The crisis confronting us is far too serious to admit of partisan treatment. We desire to bring about reconciliation. We would promote harmony. We would counsel a spirit of self-sacrifice as the surest means of self-preservation, and would urge upon all our people the patriotic duty of uniting now for the good of the State. Let us have a truce between the political factions in the State. We can secure peace without the sacrifice of principle or self-respect—peace on fair conditions, peace with honor.

At the last session of the General Assembly, in pursuance of a vote of the people, an act was passed providing for the holding of a Constitutional convention. This convention will reconstruct the fundamental law of the State. Its powers are unlimited. The result of its deliberations will affect our political, social and industrial life. It should not represent any political faction. It should be composed of the wisest, safest and best men in the State, without regard to factional affiliations. This great work should be undertaken in the spirit of patriotic devotion to the State, and not with a view to party success or partisan advantage. The interests committed to its care are too important to incur the perils of a bitter and angry campaign. The convention should be controlled in its work by a spirit of calm and judicial fairness, so that when its labors have been finished it will meet with the approval of all good citizens of the State.

For the purpose of securing this end, patriotic citizens in different groups throughout the State and of varying political opinion for months past have been counseling and conferring with each other, and as the result of this earnest thought, we are prepared to advise and urge upon you the acceptance of the following as the basis of action for the election of delegates to the convention, which it is believed will meet the acquiescence of all who desire a cessation of political strife amongst white Democrats.

First. That each county, acting for itself as to the question of election, by primary or otherwise, as deemed best by the county executive committee, shall give each faction equal representation in the convention.

Second. That in those counties where primary elections are held all persons participating in the same shall take a pledge to abide the result and support the nominees at the general election. In counties where the nominations are made otherwise than by primary both factions in such county shall be pledged in like manner to support such nominees.

Third. In all counties where the delegates shall be nominated by primary the managers and clerk of such primary election at every voting precinct or in every club shall be equally divided between the factions.

Fourth. That the delegates from both factions shall be selected with the understanding that they shall be pledged to the following principles:

(a). Such qualification of the suffrage as will guarantee white supremacy, and that no white man shall be disfranchised except for crime.

(b). A Constitution of principles, and not dealing in legislation but leaving the Legislature full control of the free schools and requiring the Legislature to liberally support them. The constitution shall not provide a system of police regulation, but this and all kindred questions shall be regarded as within the scope of legislative authority.

(c). The Constitution when adopted shall not be submitted to the people, such a course being unnecessary if the convention be representative of the whole white people of the State.

(d). The convention shall provide for the preservation of the homestead. The Conservatives and Reformers will secure equal representation in the convention under absolutely fair conditions, the Conservatives and Reformers being guaranteed equal voice in the selection of delegates.

We desire to impress upon the Conservatives and Reform voters of the State the value of this basis of representation and these principles which will bring peace and order and confusion and bring peace to our people.

We urge upon all patriotic citizens without regard to factional lines that it is their highest duty to accept this resolution of the differences between our people. We are satisfied that it will secure peace to the State and a Constitutional convention representing no faction and committed to no policy but the preservation of good government in South Carolina and honest and free elections. In this movement we are friends of all whose aim is the cessation of strife and who will unite with us upon these principles.

By order of the conference.  
T. M. RAYSON,  
Chairman.

## NO COTTON OPTION.

Rates for Fertilizers Payable in Cotton  
Only, in October.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.—All the railroad freight magnates were here yesterday and appeared before the State railroad commission, in regard to the matter of the proposed reduction in the fertilizer rates. Among those present were Messrs. Sol Haas, J. D. Drake and Culp of the Southern system; T. M. Emerson of the Atlantic Coast Line; E. P. McSwiney of the Charleston and Savannah; L. A. Emerson of the South Carolina and Georgia; W. J. Craig of the Port Royal and Western Carolina, and H. C. Beattie.

There was a long and exhaustive discussion of the whys and wherefores, the railroad men showing from their standpoint the injustice of any reduction at this time. Most of the railroad men presented written arguments and statements of great force. Inasmuch as it seemed to be the desire of the railroad men and the commissioners to exclude the representatives of the press so much so that they were excluded.—The State both sides, does not seem to give the arguments. It is only necessary to say that the showing made was unanswerable. The commission has taken no action. It will remain in session several days.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the "cotton option" demand made by the farmers on the fertilizer manufacturers does not seem to be heeded. All remember the terms of the demands made by the recent convention. It will be interesting to compare those terms with the following arrangement made by the Alliance exchange with nearly all the Charleston companies, which has just been announced. It will be easily seen that the two are most materially different. Here is the announcement of the exchange:

We quote fertilizers, per ton, in ear load lots, f. o. b. Charleston, S. C., to be paid for or by October 15, 1895, in middling lint cotton, as follows:

Dissolved bone, per ton.....	185 lbs
Acid phos. (1 to 2 per cent. potash).....	195 "
Kainit, per ton.....	200 "
Guano (2 to 3 per cent.).....	325 "
Guano 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.).....	335 "

The company will prepay and carry freight at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, charging the number of pounds of cotton as 5 will go into the freight and interest. To illustrate: If the freight is \$3 and the interest say 15 cents, the total will be \$3.75, and 5 into this will go 75 times, or 75 more pounds of cotton will be added to the above prices to pay the freight and interest. The cotton is to be middling lint and to be delivered on or before October 15, in good marketable condition at the station where the fertilizers were received unless otherwise agreed upon. It is to be middling, according to the Charleston exchange classification and upon actual weight by sworn weighers at the time of delivery. All grade below middling will have to be made good and none below good ordinary will be received except by special agreement. This is not a "cotton option," but a cotton trade, and if you buy for cotton you must pay in cotton and nothing else.

## FERTILIZERS—CAR LOTS.

	May	Nov.
Dissolved bone, per ton.....	\$ 90	\$ 90
Acid phos. 1 to 2 per cent. potash, per ton.....	9 75	10 15
Kainit, per ton.....	10 16	10 56
Guano, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. 16 25		16 90
Guano, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. 16 75		17 40

Freight from Charleston, S. C., to your station to be added to the above prices. In lots of fifty tons to be shipped to one shipping point we have a reduction of 5 cents per ton on earload prices, except on kainit. Let the sub-Alliances and clubs send in their orders so as to aggregate fifty tons and we can get the reduction in price.

On less than ten tons there will be \$1 per ton drayage and freight will be 20 per cent. higher than earloads.

Burned in Their Beds.  
HADAM, Conn., March 1.—Persons on the way to church Sunday night made a horrible discovery, about a mile back of the village of Middle Hadam, at what is called Hog's Hill. For some thirty years Thomas Cavanaugh, an industrious farmer, has lived in a little story and a half house with his wife. The church goes were horrified to see the house a mass of ruins. A search was begun and the body of the man was found almost unrecognizable. Nearby was found a pellet house, all that remained of the man. From the location it was decided that the couple who were about 60 years old were burned in their beds.

## A Chance for a Hanging.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 28.—Deputy Sheriff O'Brien, who was shot by the Griswold bank burglar, was very low, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. The authorities have identified Smith, the wounded robber captured. He is Cad Maguire, who shot O'Brien, the robber who shot O'Connor of Omaha, his right name being Charles O'Connor. The authorities are hot on O'Connor's trail and expect to capture him before night. The postage stamps stolen were shipped by White to a man named Davis in Chicago.

## Wants Peace.

AUGUSTA, March 1.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Congress in the Tenth district, and a man who claims the seat which House congressman J. C. Black holds, addressed a large audience in the opera house last night. He made a plea for harmony and for more friendly criticism of himself by the people. His speech was principally devoted to the financial question and of course advocated the retention of gold, silver and greenbacks. His speech was well received and will have a good influence in healing discussions in the district. It was the most conservative speech Mr. Watson has ever made.

## A Remarkable Scene.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 1.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon a bill was passed to repeal the act, which permits saloon keepers to sell liquor in quantities less than one quart to be drunk off the premises. When the result was announced Mrs. James L. Wolcott, wife of Chancellor Wolcott, began to sing the doxology which was taken up by about fifty women present. The members were taken by surprise at her action, and no attempt to rebuke the violation of the House was made. The scene created much interest, owing to its unusual character. The bill now goes to the Senate.

## PREJUDICE DYING OUT.

Statement from a Leading Journal on an  
Important Subject.

In a recent issue the New York Press says:

It is gratifying to note that the prejudices of intelligent physicians and clergymen are fast disappearing in the light of the widespread knowledge of the certainty of the Keeley cure. It is perhaps proper enough that a measure of conservatism should prevail in these professions, for otherwise a thousand and one heretical doctrines of a pernicious character might come in to rend the bodies asunder. While this conservatism is oftentimes carried too far, still it is altogether better than unrestrained license to accept every new theory that comes along. Much of the opposition was that of suspended judgment, in all probability. Numbers of the leading clergymen and progressive representatives of the general body of clericals, as well as many of the most advanced of the medical thinkers of today, have practically accepted and indorsed the Keeley treatment.

As to growth of sentiment among medical gentlemen, it may be stated in passing that nearly 20,000 physicians have testified their faith in it by taking the treatment. The number of clergy who have availed themselves of the benefits is small, to be sure; yet it is by no means an uncommon sight to behold one of that profession in line, waiting to receive the healing balm.

It is most natural that the clergy should jealously guard the church and its power and authority, and regard with suspicion any seeming derogation of its rights. The Keeley Cure, however, is in no sense designed to take the office or the work of the Christian ministers. It simply takes the temple of the human body when it is vile and filthy from horrible diseases, cleanses it and makes it altogether fit for the reception of the immortal truths declared by the church. Instead of being a hindrance to church work, Dr. Keeley may be regarded as a sort of John the Baptist, preparing the way, for it is undeniable that the elevation of moral tone, a quickening of conscience and a higher conscientiousness invariably follow a restoration of the physical man through the agency of the Golden remedy. Just as the various temperance societies, just as the government of the United States through its managers of the Soldiers' Homes, just as the newspaper press, just as the leading business and professional men have awakened to an appreciation of the infinite value of the Keeley movement, so, in time, the clergy and medical men must also heartily subscribe to it.

Except one has studied and followed the Keeley movement carefully it is impossible for him to appreciate its extraordinary growth, or how largely and generally it is entering into the thought and feeling of the age. There is nothing in all the world that can compare with it in the rapidity of its growth. Never before was there an underlying discovery that so quickly fastened itself into the confidence of the thoughtful and reflective. Never before was there a movement that brought forth such immediate results on so large a scale. It stands out alone, a marvel, if not a miracle, to its adherents, and a cause for devout gratitude to the good God that it should be so.

The Keeley Institute at Columbia continues to apply this cure with wonderfully satisfactory results.

A SCHOONER OF WHISKEY.

A ship load of Savannah Whiskey Seized by the Police.

## CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—

The police department, acting in conjunction with the State constabulary, seized yesterday morning the schooner Carolina loaded with twenty-eight barrels of whiskey. The liquor seized is probably worth \$1,500, and the value of the schooner, which will be held under Section 38 of the dispensary law, is worth probably as much again. The details of the seizure and subsequent proceedings are interesting and are as follows:

Information having reached the authorities that one or more schooners were expected to arrive in Charleston, the State constables, under Chief Holley, and the police, under Chief Martin, were on the lookout. At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Sergts. Quinn and McCaffery, of the police force, on watch along the east river front, discovered a small schooner coming quietly up to Palmetto wharf. She came in, lowered her sails and made fast. Her movements and the fact of her coming up to a wharf at that hour gave the officers a clue, and in a very few minutes they hailed her.

The captain was at first inclined to be troublesome, but the sergeants soon showed him that they meant business and boarded her at once. Word was at once sent to headquarters and Chief Martin, Lieut. Mollenhauer and several men repaired to the scene. Chief Constable Holley was not far off and was shortly on the wharf. The schooner was found to be the Carolina and the cargo consisted of twenty-eight barrels of whiskey. The captain, J. E. V. Jervey, his son, J. E. V. Jervey, Jr., and a colored deck hand, named Henry Gardner, were put under arrest, and as soon as daylight made it practicable the cargo was unloaded. The barrels were, with three or four exceptions marked "vinegar," and the revenue stamps had been covered by pasting over them pieces of white paper. A few barrels were not marked and the stamps not covered.

The Carolina is a two-masted schooner about sixty feet long, of substantial build. She has been engaged in the coasting trade for some years and is owned principally in Charleston. She left Savannah Saturday morning. The whiskey, which Chief Constable Holley estimated to be worth \$1,500, was sent to the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad depot for shipment to Columbia and the captain and crew of the Carolina were taken before Justice Rouse on a warrant served by Constable Levy, charged with violating Section 33 of the dispensary law. They gave bond of \$300 each for their appearance when desired and were released. The Carolina, however, is held by the authorities and will probably be advertised as confiscated and for sale in a few days. The section under which the Carolina is held refers to seizure of vessels or any means used in transportation of contraband liquors.—News and Courier.

## COTTON BY THE CUBIC FOOT.

Ocean Freight by Space Instead of Pound Rate Preferred.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 27.—The decision of the convention now in session, of cotton shippers in New Orleans in favor of a standard bale of the same length, the same density and the same number of ties for every bale of cotton shipped is generally approved by the cotton shippers here. The Orleans resolutions declare in favor of a bale 56 inches in length, 25 pounds density to the cubic foot and with eight iron bands. The shippers propose to secure the adoption of this standard through the efforts of the cotton exchanges, the railroads and the compresses, by taking such action as to make the bales which do not come up to the standard practically unmerchantable or rather make the difference in the cost of shipment such as to make it to the interest of the producer to conform to the standard.

Mr. J. M. Barnard, Jr., of Richardson & Barnard, of Savannah, has given this subject considerable attention. Mr. Barnard's idea is that if a change in the method of determining ocean rates were made so that the rate be by the cubic foot, and not by the pound as at present this would eventually result in the general adoption of the standard bale.

He says: Ships are now chartered by the ton, on a basis of 100 cubic feet to the ton. On this basis we have to calculate a pound rate. If the bales run according to the average we come out all right in our calculations. If they are poorly pressed and of odd lengths, we fail to get as much into the ship as we had calculated upon, and lose accordingly. We never know what we are going to get until after the ship is loaded. If the rate were based upon the cubic foot of space, we would be able to make a much more equitable rate. Knowing how much space we had, we could tell exactly how many bales of a standard measurement we could get into the ship, and would be calculated accordingly. The advantage, of course, would be in favor of the standard bale and the tendency would be in favor of a conformity to the standard."

"Where does the difficulty now lie in bringing about a standard bale?" Mr. Barnard was asked.

"The difficulty is with the country presses where the cotton is ginned and baled. There is no attempt at regularity in packing cotton into bales, and it is in the country that the reform must begin.

"Can this be easily done at small expense?"

"It can," was the reply. "An expense of \$2 or \$3 at each gin would be sufficient to make the majority of the boxes conform to the standard length; would only be necessary to nail in a few inches of boards to shorten the box. When the requirements were known it would be a very simple matter to pack the cotton so as to give the proper density to the bale. The compresses would do the rest. It would be easy to find some means to make them comply with the standard requirements. A heavier rate would be charged for poorly compressed cotton, and if this did not bring about a reform a refuse to accept poorly compressed cotton would soon have its effect."

The action of the convention will be brought to the attention of the Cotton Growers' Association, which meets in New Orleans next week.

To show how easy a reform can be brought about by the ships it is only necessary to refer to the change that was wrought in the manner of bailing sea island cotton. This kind of cotton was packed in round bales. The ships charged a much higher rate of freight for round bales than for square bales. The result was that in one season a change was effected from round to square bales.—Chronicle.

## Seditious Teaching.

KINGSTON, March 1.—Alexander B. Edwards, a negro, who styles himself a prophet, and who during last year attracted a following of over 5,000 persons, has been arrested by the authorities on a charge of sedition. In addressing his congregation recently, Edwards, in a seditious manner, advised his listeners to rebel against the government and to crush out the whites. The prisoner's arrest was accomplished as secretly as possible. He was surprised at his house at midnight by a squad of 30 policemen, and without any resistance was conveyed to a police station. When the arrest was made public great excitement prevailed among his friends, some of whom threaten to attempt a rescue, while others believe that Edwards, through his own powers can escape punishment. Edwards began operations about a year and a half ago. He proclaimed himself a prophet sent by God to heal the sick. He erected a house on the banks of a little stream a few miles back of Kingston and invited the people to come and bathe in the waters he blessed, asserting they could thus be cured of any disease. In a month his congregation numbered 6,000 or 8,000 persons and all day long the throngs of believers might be seen marching along the roads with bottles or pannikins to fetch away some of the blessed water. Others, too weak to walk, were carried to the water by friends.

## Shot the Rascal.

ROME, March 1.—A theological student in Casanzaro, shot the rector of the Theological College in the presence of the bishop of the diocese Thursday with a revolver. The rector was wounded seriously, but he will recover. The student said after his arrest, that he sought revenge for the bishop's refusal to ordain him. The student's name is Luigi Nisi.

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